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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,****Received up to 6th January 1891.****POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.**

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 29th December, says that the Government of India has always been very careful in admitting Russian visitors to this country. The movements of men who were suspected to be spies were strictly watched, and they were not allowed to travel about freely. Evidently the grant of permission to the Czarewitch to pay a visit to this country is opposed to the policy of care and caution hitherto pursued by Government. The prince is accompanied by old and experienced men, who can have no difficulty in obtaining a great deal of information regarding the strategic places, the frontier defences, the condition of the people, and so on, during their short stay; and this clearly shows that the prince's visit has ulterior objects in view. The Anglo-Indian newspapers and many native journals disapprove of the visit, and it is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Russian Government, having been unable to obtain any information about this country through spies, has hit upon this clever expedient to gain its object. Lord Salisbury was really in a very delicate position and could not possibly

Circulation,
300 copies.

refuse the request of the Russian Government. The Russians are under the impression that the native chiefs and the people are dissatisfied with British rule, but the Czarewitch will soon find out that the idea is wrong.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 31st December, is glad to notice that the sixth National Congress was a great success, like the two preceding Bombay and Allahabad Congresses. The total attendance was about 6,000, including delegates and visitors. Among those present were Mr. Caine, as a delegate, Mr. and Mrs. Schwann, the editor of the London *Morning Post* and his wife, and the reporters of several other London newspapers. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Congress has already gained such a hold on the public mind in England that the Members of Parliament and editors of English newspapers are anxious to attend its annual gatherings and witness its proceedings. It has survived all opposition and passed the stage of abuse and invective, as observed by Mr. Yule; and the time has arrived when its success will induce even its opponents to change front. With a view to alienate the sympathies of orthodox Hindús from the Congress and to injure it in this way, some persons had given out that the Congress would discuss the question of raising the age of consent. But Mr. Manmohan Ghose, President of the Reception Committee, dispelled all apprehension on this score, and declared in the beginning of his speech that the Congress leaders did not consider Government aid necessary in the matter of social reform, as such reform could be introduced by the people themselves. An attempt had been made to discourage the supporters of the Congress by telling them that the Congress had not yet been able to do anything. Many advantages, though not tangible ones, have already accrued from the Congress. Those who look for substantial benefits should wait for some time more, inasmuch as success could not be attained in great undertakings in a day, as was declared by Mr. Manmohan Ghose, on the authority of Mr. John Bright. Referring to the progress made by Congress agitation in England and the opinions of several

high Anglo-Indian officers, Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, President of the Congress, showed that one of the principal requests of the Congress, namely, the reform of the Legislative Councils, was very likely to be granted before long.

The *Hindūstān* (Kālākankar), of the 3rd January, is glad to state that a large portion of Englishmen sympathize with the National Congress, but does not understand why the Government of India considers it a seditious movement. An idea of the hostile attitude of Government may be formed from the circumstance that the Reception Committee invited the Viceroy (*sic*) and his staff to attend the Congress as visitors, but His Excellency declined to do so. The existence of union among the people in a country is a source of great strength to the Government of that country, and the Government can rely on their aid in an emergency. The United States and France are good examples of such union. But it is to be regretted that the Anglo-Indians and even the gentlemen at Guildhall think that the safety of the Government of India lies in the prevalence of disunion among the natives; but nothing could be a greater mistake than such an idea, as was pointed out by Mr. Manmohan Ghose, who condemned the divide-and-govern policy as a very wicked one. No Government can long exist in a country where the different classes of people are animated by mutual ill-feeling. It is earnestly to be desired that the Government of India will reconsider its policy, and that if it does not support the National Congress, at least it will not oppose it.

The *Asād* (Lucknow), of the 2nd January, concurs with the *Pioneer* in thinking that European missionaries in this country, who receive aid from Government, are not justified in supporting any political movement, particularly the National Congress, which is calculated to destroy British rule. Were the representative system introduced, the Government of India would be deprived of all power. On the other hand, the promoters of the Congress are not well advised in

Circulation, 219 copies.

accepting the proffered assistance of missionaries, as the latter might secretly endeavour to convert the more ignorant among the Congressionists to the Christian religion; the Congress leaders, therefore, had better keep aloof from the missionaries. The *Ázád* sympathizes with the efforts of the National Congress in the cause of temperance, but does not think that Government is entirely to blame for the spread of the use of liquor.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Khichri Samáchr* (Mirzapur), of the 27th December, publishes the names of the National Congress delegates elected at a public meeting held at Mirzapur on the 22nd idem, under the presidency of Munshi Abdul Jabbar, Vakíl.

Circulation,
94 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 29th December, refers to the National Congress meeting held at the house of Sheikh Man-ullah, Merchant, Almora, on the 21st idem. The meeting elected three delegates for the Congress, the Sheikh being one of them.

Circulation,
60 copies.

The *Násir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 1st January, expresses approval of the rebestowal of the title of Nawáb on the late Maulvi Sadiq Hasan Khán at the request of the Begam of Bhopal, but observes that it would have been better had the title been restored during his lifetime. The editor urges that Government should bestow the title of Nawáb, or some other suitable title, on his two sons, especially Sayyid Ali Hasan Khán, on the ground that the measure would give satisfaction to the Begam and gratify the soul of the late Nawáb.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
425 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 27th November, received on the 31st December, says that the arrangements made by Government for the management of the Husainabad endowment have, no doubt, saved the endowment from bankruptcy with which it was once threatened, but that since then the management has almost entirely

passed into the hands of Government officials. The management should be entrusted to two able and educated gentlemen selected by the Shia community of Lucknow; but they should be placed under the control of a European officer, who should assist them with his friendly advice, and to whom they should submit a quarterly or annual report. The present trustees, who are a set of flatterers and have no independence in them, are good for nothing and are not fit to manage such a large endowment. The construction of the clock tower, the removal of water from the tank, the demolition of shops, the addition made to the block of buildings at heavy cost, and the recent sanction of Rs. 10,000, are most objectionable; and no trustee, who had the least sense and courage in him, would ever give his consent to such proposals. The money which has been wasted in this way could be best devoted to the establishment of a technical school, or some other useful purpose.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 1st January, is

Circulation,
330 copies.

Appointment of Munshi Kalb Ali Khán as Secretary to the Husainabad endowment committee.

at a loss to understand why old men, who are physically unfit to do any work, are appointed Secretary to the Husainabad endowment committee.

A candidate for a post in the public service must be below 25 years of age and must have passed the Anglo-Vernacular middle class examination, but no qualifications have been fixed for the Husainabad Endowment Secretary. If Government desires to patronize any person, it should give him money from its own treasury. The Husainabad endowment is not intended for the benefit of its favourites. Kalb Ali Khán, an old Government pensioner, has been appointed Husainabad Endowment Secretary, and three months' leave has been granted him to enable him to improve his eyesight, Nawáb Rahat Ali Khán officiating for him during his absence. Nothing could be more unjustifiable than the appointment of a man like Kalb Ali Khán, who is unfit for any work on account of old age, when better men were available for the post. The trustees of the endowment are to blame for not entering a protest against such a bad selection. According to law, the nomi-

nation is vested in the trustees, and only sanction rests with Government. But Government has usurped the right of the trustees, and itself appoints the Secretary, they readily expressing approval of the selection. Nawáb Muhammad Rahat Ali Khán is, no doubt, an intelligent man, and will satisfactorily perform the duties of Secretary. Government should adhere to the law and leave the nomination to the trustees.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for December, says that if any high officer secretly watched the proceedings of the police in investigating a criminal case, he would get an idea of the tyranny and high-handedness exercised by the police on such occasions, and be convinced of the necessity for the adoption of measures with a view to check the evil. A very typical case of police high-handedness has lately come to light at Allahabad. The police sent a woman to the Magistrate for trial, under section 318 of the Indian Penal Code, and a young European Magistrate, who tried the case, convicted her on her own confession and the medical report, and sentenced her to three months' imprisonment. Before she had long been in jail the District Magistrate received a report from the Superintendent of the Jail to the effect that the woman was about to be confined. The District Magistrate went over to the jail, saw the woman and took her evidence. She stated that she was threatened by the police that the doctor would rip open her stomach to examine her womb if she did not confess her alleged offence, and that the police did not allow her to talk to anybody for three days until she made a confession before the court. The police, who forced her to make a false confession by threats, are primarily responsible for her unjust punishment. The young European Magistrate who tried the case is to blame for being readily satisfied with the confession of the accused and the medical report. An old and experienced Magistrate, European or native, would have thoroughly examined the doctor in court. The investment of young European officers with the powers of a first class Magistrate is highly

objectionable, and leads to the punishment of innocent people. Medical officers should be punished for making false reports; but as they are Europeans, no notice is taken of their conduct. It is necessary to appoint secret police at each police station to report all police officials who misbehave themselves to the proper authorities, in order that they might be brought to justice. The present unsatisfactory state of the police force and the magistracy is a great slur on British rule.

The same paper complains that in the Allahabad district the estates of many Hindús were confiscated by Government on their deaths, on the ground that they left no heirs. But there are men who are entitled to inherit the property of the deceased according to the Hindú Law, and the confiscation of the property by Government is unjust. In one or two such cases suits have been filed in the proper courts by the legal heirs. Government is not justified in making such unjust seizures of property, and the official who advises it to do so is not its true friend. It is to be hoped that Mr. Thomson, the new District Magistrate, will give his attention to the subject.

The same paper complains that native officers of the old school and ministerial officials in Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur and some other districts, are very corrupt and almost openly receive bribes. Their expenses greatly exceed their salaries, and therefore the secret police can have no difficulty in finding them out.

The same paper expresses surprise that three officers have been allowed to remain in the Allahabad district for many years, and have not yet been transferred to other places. It is no wise policy to keep an officer long at the same place.

Alleged unjust confiscation of the property of some deceased Hindús at Allahabad by Government.

Corrupt native officials in Rohilkhand and Gorakhpur.

Alleged need for the transfer of some officers from Allahabad.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 29th December, regrets to notice that the Sessions Judges do not take sufficient care in trying murder cases, and readily pass sentences of death on the accused. Lately three men were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge at Sháhjahánpur on the charge of having murdered one Kol Singh, but they were all acquitted by the High Court, the evidence being insufficient. This is not a solitary instance, such cases occurring every year. If the Courts of Session were required by Government to exercise greater care and caution in murder cases, many innocent men would be saved their lives.

Circulation,
219 copies.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 2nd January, referring to the extension of the Vaccination Act to some municipalities at the request of the Municipal Boards, expresses approval of vaccination, but enters a strong protest against the introduction of compulsory vaccination. When doctors are divided in opinion as to the advantages of vaccination, and sometimes children die from its effects, it is unjust to fine or imprison a man for not vaccinating his child, particularly in a country like India, where ignorance and superstition prevail to a large extent. Government might as well force people to use a particular remedy in case of colic or influenza. Such measures might be useful as a source of revenue, but they are otherwise highly objectionable. Old mothers, who consider vaccination injurious, would submit to fine or imprisonment rather than vaccinate their children. It is a matter of surprise that any Municipal Board should think of introducing the Act within its municipal limits. The Act had better be repealed.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 30th December, complains that it is believed that the Tahsildár of Itimadpur, Agra district, holds his court till midnight, to the great inconvenience of the parties to the cases pending before him.

The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 27th December, complains of the spread of the use of liquor. Spread of the use of liquor under British rule, and regrets

Circulation,
260 copies.

to notice that during the last thirty-one years there has been an increase of 48 lakhs of rupees in the excise revenues of the North-Western Provinces, such revenues being nine lakhs in 1858 and 57 lakhs in 1889. There has been a similar increase in the use of liquor in other provinces. Under native rule, the men who distilled and sold liquor were looked upon with great contempt by the people, but now persons belonging to the higher classes hold licenses for its distillation and sale. The editor praises Mr. Caine, the Rev. Mr. Evans and other Europeans who are exerting themselves to check the growing use of liquor, which he considers one of the principal causes of the poverty of the country, and asks thoughtful persons to make speeches and circulate pamphlets urging temperance.

The *Arya Pattra* (Bareilly), for November, received on the 31st December, gives the substance of the speech made by the Rev. Mr. Evans at the Arya Samaj House at Bareilly on the 6th December in condemnation of the use of liquor, urging the establishment of a Temperance Association there. Accordingly an association was formed, Rāja Madho Rao Vinayak being appointed President.

Circulation
600 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 29th December, refers to the useful information which will be derived from the census, and asks educated and intelligent persons to remove all doubts and suspicions which the measure might create in the minds of ignorant men, and to assist Government officers in carrying it out.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 29th December, is glad to notice that, with reference to Pandit Bijaya Nand's memorial praying for the protection of the Hindú temple at Bhadaini from threatened demolition on account of the water works, the Commissioner of the Benares

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

has informed the Pandit that the matter has been referred to a committee composed of Hindús, and that therefore there is no ground for apprehension.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 29th December, does not understand why the Allahabad University is making its Intermediate Examination easier and easier every year. The latest change made is the fixing of two courses, called A and B, on the same lines on which two courses were fixed for the B.A. Examination. This change, under which the candidates for the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University will have to study a smaller number of subjects than those for the corresponding First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, has been made on the ground that the former will be able to acquire a more thorough knowledge of the subjects they study; but neither has the number of books in those subjects been increased nor have even more comprehensive treatises been prescribed. Hence the change cannot be called a reform, and is only calculated to lower the prestige of the examination.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 1st January, Election of Fellows of the Calcutta University by graduates. advertizing to the election of two Fellows of the Calcutta University by the Calcutta graduates at a public meeting held on the 27th December, expresses great satisfaction at this practice of the Calcutta University, and observes that if graduates were also empowered by other Indian universities to elect Fellows, there would be a great improvement in the management of the affairs of the universities.

Circulation,
830 copies.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 1st January, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that the first boy in the second class of the Jubilee High School at Lucknow is eligible for the McConaghey scholarship founded by the late Nawáb Mehdi Ali Khán, but that the

The McConaghey scholarship at the Jubilee High School, Lucknow.

scholarship has been unjustly given to the third boy in the class, the first boy having been on leave on medical certificate for some time.

POST-OFFICE.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th December, observes that, in accordance with the orders of the able Postmaster-General, five deliveries have lately been made at the General Post-office at Agra, viz., at 6, 8 and 9 A.M. and 4 and 6 P.M. It must be very inconvenient to the postal peons to attend the post-office early in the morning at 6 A.M. during the cold weather. The letters delivered at 6 and 9 A.M. have to be distributed by the same peons, but evidently it must be very difficult for the peons to take letters at 6 A.M. from the post-office to their respective circles, to distribute the letters and again to go back to the post-office by 9 A.M., their circles being situated at a distance from the post-office. The 6 P.M. delivery, too, is objectionable, inasmuch as peons in distributing letters in the evening have to grope their way in streets and bylanes in the dark with great difficulty and are unable to distribute all the letters at night. Under these circumstances the first and the last deliveries had better be abolished. On Sunday there is only one delivery, and no bearing and registered articles are delivered. It would be well if arrangements were made for the delivery of such articles on Sunday, as has already been done at Calcutta and other places.

Circulation,
400 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 29th December, complains that thousands of men died of cholera at Amroha during the months of August and September last, and that fever and ague have been prevalent there since the commencement of the cold weather. Apparently the sickness is due to want of proper sanitary arrangements. In every street and lane there are many pools of dirty water which are seldom cleared. The town is surrounded by tanks which are filled with rain water

Circulation,
250 copies.

during the rains, and as the water stagnates and becomes dirty, the atmosphere is contaminated by it. It is to be regretted that if any Municipal Commissioner proposes any sanitary reforms, he is not listened to and his proposals are summarily rejected by the Board. The streets and lanes should be provided with drains, which should be properly cleaned every day, and a sufficient number of conservancy carts should be made.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 27th December, gives the substance of the proceedings of a crowded public meeting, held at Mirzapur on the 21st idem in honour of Mahant Jairamgir's death, under the auspices of the Deshhitkárni Sabhá. About five or six thousand men were present, Pandit Kanta Nath Bhatta of the zila school presiding. Suitable speeches were made, and the meeting resolved to send a letter of condolence to Hirangir, the Mahant's successor; the meeting also expressed a desire to raise subscriptions for the establishment of a memorial.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 29th December, recommends the bestowal of the title of Rai Bahádur on Seth Ganga Prasád of Agra, on the ground that he is a very generous man and has liberally contributed to many works of public utility.

The same paper regrets to notice that the appeal instituted by the editor and the correspondent of the *Agra Punch* has been rejected by the Sessions Judge, the sentences passed on them by the Magistrate being upheld. The *Nairang* advises native newspapers not to indulge in personalities.

Circulation,
226 copies.

The *Hamdard* (Fyzabad), of the 1st January, complains that monkeys, which are to be found in large numbers at Ajudhiya, do a great deal of mischief. The brutes eat up the seed-grain sown in the fields, in spite of all the efforts made by cultivators to drive them off.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

(13)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbar	...	Urdu	Weekly	Tajamm-ul-Husain,	1890-91.	1890-91.	206 copies.
2	Akhbar-i-Alam	...	...	...	Muqarrab Husain	Dec. 28th	Jan. 3rd	63 "
3	...	Meerut	"	"	Khán.	" 30th	" 5th	"
4	Akhbar-ul-Mominin	...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-monthly,	Zawar Hussin	14th	Dec. 31st	200 "
5	Aligarh Institute Gazette,	Lucknow	...	Bi-weekly	Alfin-ul-lah	30th & Jan. 3rd.	Jan. 2nd & 6th...	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
6	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	29th	Dec. 31st	94 copies.
7	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Kishun Lal	" 27th & Jan. 3rd.	31st & Jan. 6th.	159 "
8	Arya Duryan	Shahjahanpur.	Hindi-Urdu.	Monthly	Bakhtawar Singh,	For December	Jan. 1st	500 "
9	Arya Patra	Bareilly	"	Weekly	Raj Bahadur	" Nov. & Dec.	Dec. 31st	600 "
10	...	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Ahmad Ali	Jan. 2nd	Jan. 3rd	219 "
11	...	Moradabad,	"	"	Banwari Lal	" 1st	" 5th	...
12	...	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain	Dec. 29th	Dec. 31st	450 copies.
13	...	Gorakhpur...	"	"	Nizam Ahmad	Jan. 1st	Jan. 5th	550 "
14	...	Allahabad...	"	Monthly	Beni Prasad	For December	"	400 "
15	...	Fyzabad	"	Weekly	Samsam Ali	Jan. 1st	"	226 "
16	...	Kalkankar,	Hindi	Daily	Gar Datt Sukla	Dec. 30th to Jan. 4th.	Dec. 31st to Jan. 5th.	500 "
17	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahavir Prasad	" 24th & 27th,	Jan. 2nd	100 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1890-91.	1890-91.	
17	<i>Jalwa-i-Erādī</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalīf	Dec. 28th	Dec. 31st	120 copies.
18	<i>Jām-i-Jamshād</i>	Moradabad,	"	"	Jamshed Ali	"	Jan. 2nd	150 "
19	<i>Jubilee Paper</i>	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly,	Yāqūb Khān	Sep. 16th, & Oct 1st & 16th, & Nov. 1st & 16th, & Jan. 1st.	" 5th	330 "
20	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	Kanauj	"	"	Bhagad Khān	Jan. 1st	" 3rd	325 "
21	<i>Kārdāma</i>	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yāqūb,	" 2nd	" 5th	250 "
22	<i>Kāshī Pātrikā</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	"	"	475 copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt.)
23	<i>Kāyasth Shubh Chintā</i>	Bareilly	Hindi	"	Thakur Prasad	Dec. 29th	Dec. 31st	200 copies.
24	<i>Kāyasth Uphaṛā</i>	Agra	Urdu	"	Chhail Bihari Lal,	"	Jan. 4th	400 "
25	<i>Khattrī Hithārī</i>	"	"	Monthly	Dinā Nāth	For December	" 2nd	500 "
26	<i>Khichrī Samāchār</i>	Mirzapur	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Mādhō Prasad	Dec. 27th	Dec. 31st	700 "
27	<i>Khurid-i-Asāq</i>	Pilibhit	Urdu	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khān.	" 31st	Jan. 2nd	200 "
28	<i>Mauj-i-Narindā</i>	Hoshangabad.	"	"	Abdul Karim	Jan. 1st	" 4th	200 "
29	<i>Mishr-i-Nimroṣ</i>	Bijnor	"	"	Karim-ul-lah	Dec. 28th	" 1st	380 "
30	<i>Mutā-i-Asm</i>	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Ahmed Khān	Jan. 1st	" 4th	200 "

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